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போலிருக்கிறது. ஏன் அந்த முறையில் செலவுகள் ஆயின என்று கேட்டதற்கு, கனம் அமைச்சர் அதைப் பற்றித் தனியாகத் தெரிவித்தால், நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கலாம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். இந்த அறிக்கை மேசைமேல் வைக்கத் தயாரித்திருக்கிறார்கள், அப்பொழுதே இதைக் கவனித்திருக்கலாம். அவ்விதம் அவ்வப்பொழுது பரிசிலனை செய்யப்படுகிறதா என்கிற ஒரு விஷயத்தை யாவது இளமை துடிப்புள்ள மந்திரியிடமிருந்து அறிய விரும்புகிறேன். (சிரிப்பு)

கனம் திரு. சே. ம. அ. மஜீத் : ஒரே சமயத்தில் ஜீப்கள் எல்லா பிளாக்குகளுக்கும் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. மூன்று, நான்கு ஸ்டேஜ்களாகப் பிரித்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டன. ஏற்கனவே பழசாக இருந்து, நோயுற்று இருந்தால், அதிகப் பெட்ரோல் சாப்பிடும் என்பதுதான் காரணமாக இருக்கலாம்.

MR. SPEAKER : Questions are over.

[*Note.*—An asterisk * at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—CALLING ATTENTION TO CRISIS IN HANDLOOM INDUSTRY.

திரு. மீ. கலியாணசுந்தரம் : ஸார், இம்மாநிலத்தில் துணி இருப்புகள் தேங்கிக் கிடப்பதினால் கைத்தறித் தொழிலில் ஏற்பட்டுள்ள இடர்பாடான நிலையும், அதனால் நெசவாளர்கள் பெருமளவில் வேலையிழந்துள்ளதும் பற்றிய அவசரப் பொது முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்த விஷயத்தை கனம் கூட்டுறவு அமைச்சர் அவர்களின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன்.

• THE HON. SRI N. NALLASENAPATHI SARKARAI MANRADIAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Handloom Industry in the State has been passing through difficult times during the last few months, mainly owing to the accumulation of stocks. Some of the major factors responsible for this accumulation are the decline in the export of Bleeding Madras and other varieties of handloom cloth, the rise in the prices of yarn and consequential increase in the cost of production of handloom cloth and the lower purchasing power of the consumers.

The export of Bleeding Madras to U.S.A., which was flourishing till the first half of 1965 came to a standstill thereafter because of various factors, viz., the over-selling by exporters, change of fashion of overseas buyers, etc. In January 1966 there was an accumulation of Bleeding Madras to the extent of 2 to 3 million yards in the market. The Government of India sent a delegation under the leadership of our Minister for Industries, to the United States of America and East European Countries in May 1966 to explore the possibilities of expanding the export of Bleeding Madras. Based on the recommendation of the delegation, the Government of India have laid down a revised export policy on the following lines :—

(1) The quota system and all other export incentive schemes have been abolished; and

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(2) the floor and ceiling prices for Bleeding Madras have been removed.

It is expected that the new measures will improve the situation considerably.

Lunghi, kerchief and other varities of handloom cloth are being exported to Middle East, Malaysia and East Asian countries. There is a slump in the export of these materials also, and the Government are thinking of ways and means to improve the situation.

The value of stock of handloom cloth with the apex and primary societies in April 1965 was of the order of Rs. 4·20 crores. The Government sanctioned in May 1965 a temporary advance of Rs. 50 lakhs to the State Handloom Society for the purpose of increased procurement of handloom cloth from the primary weavers' co-operative societies. Again, in October 1965, when the stock position became bad, the Government sanctioned another temporary advance of Rs. 50 lakhs for the same purpose. The stock of handloom cloth with the primary societies as on 31st May 1966 was of the value of Rs. 217·09 lakhs, and the stock with the State Handloom Society on that date was Rs. 160.47 lakhs. The stock is said to have accumulated further, and the Government are watching the situation.

In spite of this depression, it cannot be said that there has been a large scale unemployment of weavers in the State. Weavers employed in the production of Bleeding Madras, etc., where there is heavy accumulation of stocks, have been switching over to the production of other varieties of cloth which were in greater demand. Moreover, the Government have taken all possible steps to help the weavers' societies, through the liberalised scheme of rebate. The handloom weavers outside the co-operative sector have also been receiving liberal financial help from the Handloom Finance Corporation and there was no large scale unemployment among them also.

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (REGULATION) BILL, 1966.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg for leave to introduce the Madras Private Educational Institutions (Regulation) Bill, 1966.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

"That leave be granted for the introduction of the Madras Private Educational Institutions (Regulation) Bill, 1966."

The motion was put and carried and leave was granted.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, Iintroduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The Bill is introduced.